THE NEWS OF BROOKLYN.

WANTS TO MEET BRYAN. CHARLES H. MATCHETT, THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE, ISSUES A CHALLENGE.

DESIRES TO SHOW HIM THAT THE SOCIAL-IST PLATFORM AND NOT THE CHICAGO PRODUCTION IS THE CREED FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

The contention of the Democrats, based on heir radical platform, of being the poor man's party, has aroused the Socialist Labor Orin Brooklyn to increased activity. while the Socialists profess extreme indifference the monetary question, it seems that they are being driven to take cognizance of it by laporing men who attend their meetings and injet free-silver questions. In self-defence, therefore, and in order to prevent any possible loss from their ranks, the Socialists are jeering at what they pronounce the fallacies of the sup-

porters of William J. Bryan. When a Tribune reporter called on Charles M Matchett, the Socialist Labor candidate for edent of the United States, yesterday, to et his views on the financial question, Mr. Matchett first expressed his scorn at so trifling an issue as free silver by saying: "We don't care two pins about the silver question. It is of no moment to the propertyless working class shether gold, silver or pigs' ears is the money. and when I say the workingman I speak of him as such, for if he happens to have \$500 in the savings bank his interest in that money is distinct from his interest as a workingman." Later in the interview, however, Mr. Matchett took enough interest in the gold and silver dispute to express a wish to challenge Bryan through The Tribune to a public debate.

"I would be pleased," said Mr. Matchett, "to meet Mr. Bryan and debate with him his right to the vote of workingmen against that of the Socialist Labor party. Bryan in his argument with Rosewater, of 'The Omaha Bee,' brings out the fact strongly that the silver and gold question is an issue which concerns the rich capitalistic class and the poor capitalistic class the middle class and the plutocracy, one section of the country and another section of the country. Mr. Bryan acknowledged that free silver was to the interest of the West and South against the East. Seven times he tried to get Rosewater to answer whether or not gold was to the interest of the goldbugs and he plutocracy, and each time Mr. Rosewater evaded the question. It could be answered in one way only. Certainly, in the interest of the EFFECT OF DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

This seemed to indicate that Mr. Matchett had a leaning toward silver, but continuing, he said: "It is well known by all political economists that if the value of a circulating medium is depreciated it appears in an advance of prices, and in that advance labor goes up last, while in a decline from a wave of seeming prosperity, induced by these advancing prices, which is sure to come, wages would go down first. Thus, although workingmen would be better employed during the flood tide, they would suffer distress when the ebb came, so that they would gain no advantage from Mr. Bryan's free silver. They would get 'salted' in either

"There is no choice between gold and silver to the laboring man when he can get neither. If free silver is going to raise Cain in the country the best thing is to let the silverite have his way. We have not the least preference between silver and gold, but would give the people a taste of all these humbugs that are put forward as the policles of the old parties, and then will learn that the old parties have no relief to offer. Mr. Matchett intimated that Mr. Bryan in his sliver argument was going to place himself on

the horns of a dilemma; that he was going to increase in the quantity of silver money would not depreciate the value of the currency. If the value of the currency was not decreased, said Mr. Matchett, what hope was being offered to the of any greater ease in paying off his debts? If the farmer did find it easier with free silver to pay his debts it must be because the currency was inflated, and therefore less valuable. Mr. Matchett did not want to be quoted on this drive at Mr. Bryan, because he feared that he might be placed in the attitude of considering the currency question of some moment.

"Where does the laboring man without any increase of wages come in who has to pay more for his wheat," said Mr. Matchett, "and of what for his wheat, said Mr. Mathematics he gets an increase in prices? Arguing the matter from our present system, I would say that the best currency for the laboring man is that currency which fluctuates least.

"There are some things which affect our conditions workingmen which are so momentous as

There are some things which affect our condition as workingmen which are so momentous as to throw any effect whatever, if there be any, of the money issue on the condition of the working classes entirely into insignificance. These things I speak of lie in the profit and wage feature of the present system of industry. The capitalistic mode of production does not and cannot employ all people. That is the reason why the mills and factories cannot be kept going and the goods they produce marketed. Our present system cannot employ all of the people, because it cannot sell all of the goods produced. The laborer is the chief buyer of the world. How can he purchase back the result of his own toil when the profit is heaped on top of it? If he cannot buy it back, the door of the mill is shut and the mill-owner bellows hard times! and that he cannot sell his goods. Our Present system is like the game of faro, in which the banker gets a certain rakeoff on each play. If the game is continued long enough it must result in every one being ruined except the banker.

Labor A COMMODITY.

LABOR A COMMODITY. "Labor under our present system is a commodity to buy and sell. The seller has to sell in the face of a tremendous oversurply of his commodity. If the workingman can find out what where to shove in the knife to cut the Gordian knot of the labor problem. Since we see that the cause of the oversupply of the labor market lies in the wages and profit features of our laboring man to avoid being led astray by any such issues as gold, silver, protection, or free trade. Laboring men should combine as a class for the overthrow and substitution of the only system that can possibly take the place of the Dissent system to his advantage—universal co-peration.

I am delighted to have this discussion about are the causes of his oversupply, then he knows

Tam delighted to have this discussion about mance, because it makes a great step in that revolution that is going on toward the two great and only parties of the future, the party of labor and the party of capital. It is to be the working classes against the plutocracy, and already I find a great many of the large capitalists going into the Republican party. The Demiratic party is the champion of the doomed and dring middle class, and this class is to be ultimately economically wiped out in spite of sliver or gold, through the operation of the competitive system. When that process is completed that day will mark the advent of the co-operative commonwealth." "I am delighted to have this discussion :

JUDGED BY THE NOISE THEY MAKE. A BROOKLYN MAN SEES AN ANALOGY BETWEEN SILVERITES AND FROGS.

There is no denying the fact that these silver are making a great deal of noise." said one of the most prominent real estate men in Brookto a Tribune reporter yesterday, "and the ket they create makes one think of the days when I was a 'Poly' boy, thirty years or more
to in those days South Brooklyn was chiefly d for its frogs, and the first pleasant Saturday

them, except when you get close to their native bog? But at a little distance their excruciatingly shrill, unceasing 'peep, peep' fills the air and drowns out the biggest toads in the puddle. Many a time have I stolen up to a little frog pond from which was arising a frog soprano chorus, only to find it as silent and calm, apparently, as the pool of Siloam. The noisy little amphibians had disappeared, and they weren't big enough to even ripple or soil the puddle in which they lived and screeched. Well, judging

from my experience, Brooklyn silver men are very much like South Brooklyn 'peepers.' I hear of them around chiefly through a few newspapers, but I haven't seen one in all my travels about town. There is yet another fact about these 'peepers which will probably be characteristic of Brooklyn silver shouters. The 'peepers' make all their dis turbance early in the season and then no more i heard of them. By the time the golden July sun

heard of them. By the time the golden July sun has dried up 'he favorite haunts of these frogs they have 'peeped' their last 'peep' and disappeared as mysteriously as they came. So when the hear of the coming campaign thoroughly permeates the districts where these silver shouters are said to abide, they, too, will 'dry up' and disappear.

"A frog story," he continued, "which I recall, may not be quite new, but it so perfectly describes the condition of these noisy silver Populists that it ought to be published in The Tribune. The story runs that A went into B's office and inquired if B wanted to buy some frogs' legs. 'Yes,' said B. 'I am very fond of them, and so is Myrs. B. Take up a couple of dozen to the house.' 'Well,' said A. 'I've got two carloads of frogs out here, and I'm not delivering frogs in homoeopathic doses. If you want haif a ton of frogs I'll try and make the price right, but I want you to understand that I'm no curbstone or bucket-shop broker in frogs.' 'And I want two dozen frogs and no more,' said B, 'so if you don't want to supply me the deal is off.

"After considerable dickering. A, for the sake of old friendship, agreed to let B have the quantity he wanted and went out to order them sent up. In about ten minutes he came back breathless and said: 'Great Scott! B, I've got just six frogs.' 'Well,' said B, 'the frog market must be literally a builfrog market to have stock snapped up like that.' No, it ain't that, said the disappointed frog broker. 'Your sale was the only one I made. I just broke the seals on the cars since I made the sale to you, and found just three frogs in each car. I hadn't looked at the bill of lading but had sized my stock up

found just three frogs in each car. I hadn't looked at the bill of lading, but had sized my stock up entirely by the noise they made."

MRS. WINKEMEIER AGAIN.

SHE MOVES FOR ADDITIONAL ALIMONY AND COUNSEL FEES PENDING APPEAL.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE \$2,400 A YEAR GIVEN TO HER. HALF OF WHICH IS FOR HER CHILD.

Mrs. Maud B. Winkemeler is not satisfied with the award of \$2.400 permanent alimony which was made to her for the care of herself and son in the suit for divorce which she brought against Chris-Winkemeier, and in which she was suc cessful, the defendant not opposing the action. She ntends to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and see whether she cannot get a larger allowance, and with that end in view her counsel, James J. Soley, of the law firm of Tracy Boardman & Platt, moved before Justice Osborne of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for additiona counsel fees and alimony

The Winkemeier family troubles have been in the courts for nearly two years. They started with brought against his wife and in which he was unsuccessful. Then Mrs. Winkemeler sued her hus band for a separation, and that suit was still pend ing when the defendant gave to her the evidence or which she brought her action for an absolute di vorce. Winkemeier did not defend the charges of infidelity, and appeared in the case simply on the question of alimony. Justice Gaynor, before whom the case was tried, awarded to Mrs. Winkemeler permanent alimony at the rate of \$3,600 a year, but Winkemeler had another attorney substituted for him and the case was reopened on the question of ony. After a long hearing, in which a number of experts testified as to the income of the candy maker. Justice Gaynor reduced the alimony to \$2,400 a year, half of which sum is for the educa tion and support of the child, and will cease where he passes out of the custody of his mother. order with which the plaintiff is not satisfied and from which she desires to appeal.

Mr. Soley said that pending the appeal he would ment, and he would consent that it should be ap plied pro tanto on the final alimony awarded by t an absurdity in contending that the vast | the Appellate Court. He wanted a counsel fee of \$500 also for the expenses of the appeal and \$500 for expenses already incurred in the case, which were not included in the taxable costs, and which mube paid before the appeal can be prosecuted. This to Baltimore to take the testimony of Miss Ar-

> The application was opposed by James C. Cropsey, representing Charles J. Patterson, counsel for defendant. He said that there was no au thority for compelling the defendant to pay the back expenses of the plaintiff, and further it had been held in New-York that such expenses could not be demanded where the plaintiff could get another lawyer to prosecute her appeal. As to counsel fees, the appeal was from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and there was no reason wh the courts should put a premium on such appeal by awarding counsel fees to carry them on. So fa

by awarding counsel fees to carry them on. So far the case had cost the defendant about \$500, although he had not defended it, and Mr. Cropsey said that he thought that was enough.

Justice Osborne reserved his decision, but later in the day he handed down this memorandum:

"Plaintiff is allowed, pending appeal, alimony at the rate of \$50 a week from May 1, 1895, subject to such payments as the defendant had made on account thereof; such payments as defendant has already made or may hereafter make thereon are to be applied pro tanto toward the permanent alimony when it is finally determined. Plaintiff is allowed further counsel fee of \$500."

SHE JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.

MRS. M'CABE KILLED HERSELF WHILE PAR-TIALLY INSANE.

Mrs Catharine McCabe, while suffering from soft ening of the brain, took her own life yesterday after noon by jumping from a second-story window of her home, No. 245 Jay-st., to the stone sidewalk below. Mrs. McCabe was thirty-nine years old. She lived with her husband, a grown daughter and a young son on the second floor of the frame building at th above address. Several weeks ago she submitted to a severe operation, from which she never fully re-covered. Her illness affected her brain about a week covered. Her illness affected her brain about a week ago, and since then she had been under the constant surveillance of some member of the family. Her daughter, Kittie, was with her yesterday in the front room of their floor at 2:20 p. m., when the accident happened. The daughter had her back turned when she heard a commotion, and, looking around, was horror-stricken to see her mother disappear head first through the window. The poor creature struck on her head and lay unconsclous, with her head in a pool of blood.

An ambulance was sent for and the woman taken to the Brooklyn City Mospital, where she died about five minutes after her arrival.

TWO SPECIAL SEIDL PROGRAMMES.

Notwithstanding the fact that fourteen concerts are given each week in the Brighton Beach Music Hall by the Seidl orchestra, the programmes are always varied. This evening is the third of the regular weekly Wagner nights, and it is made particularly attractive also by the presence of Emil Fischer as soloist in ballads. The programme of the evening is as follows:

The Seidl Society has offered to give a Cuban concert, the entire receipts of which will go to the help of the wounded soldiers in the Cuban strughelp of the wounded soldiers in the Cuban strug-gle for independence. An excellent programme has been arranged, principally of Cuban music, and it is intended to make the occasion one of en-thusiasm for the cause as well as of pecuniary benefit to the wounded soldiers. Besides the reular programme, there will be a song by a soloist not yet announced and an address by some one compe-tent to speak appropriately. This is the pro-gramme as it has been arranged:

I recall many a day spent around the marshes of what is now the Eighth Ward, there is one thing thing else connected with those excursions, and is the noise made by those little, invisible in the sound in the second in the sec

frogs they call 'peepers.' Did you ever observe that SAVES HIS CHILD'S LIFE.

EX-COUNTY CLERK RANKIN RESCUES HIS DAUGHTER AT HIS OWN PERIL

THE BOAT IN WHICH MR. BANKIN, HIS WIFE AND THE LITTLE GIRL WERE TURNS OVER AND THE CHILD IS CARRIED

Among the guests summering at Edgewater. the summer boarding-house situated at Huntington Harbor, and kept by W. R. Selleck, is the family of John M. Rankin, of Brooklyn. Mr. Rankin is an ex-County Clerk of Kings County and lives in Rodney-st. His family consists of his wife and their daughter, Jennie, who is about thirteen years old. The three had an exciting experience while boating Tuesday night, which nearly ended in the drowning of the daughter. Jennie.

As has been the custom of Mr. Rankin, he took his wife and daughter out rowing Tuesday evening after dinner. Mr. Rankin rowed for some time in the neighborhood of the mill dam, and then began to talk with his wife. He allowed th boat to drift with the tide, and it was this that caused all the trouble. There is a nrill pond on the other side of the dam, and the party knew nothing about the floodgates, by which means the pond is supplied with water. Through the dam to the floodgates is a long stone sluiceway, and overhead is a bridge which is used by pedes trians in crossing the dam. The locality is dar gerous, the water rushing through the sluice way at a great speed. The boat was drifting in the direction of the millrace, when Mrs. Rankin became anylous on account of the sound made by the rushing of the water. Mr. Rankin picked up the oars and started to row away from the dam, but the bow of the boat had reached the sluiceway, and, despite Mr. Rankin's efforts to get it out of the dangerous place, the boat was swept under the bridge in the direction of the gates. Mr. Rankin at once saw the danger of be-ing upset, and told his wife and child to catch hold of the bridge when they came up to it, as hold of the bridge when they came up to it, as he saw in it the only way to safety. When the boat struck the bridge it was overturned, and Mr. Rankin, his wife and daughter were thrown into the water. Mr. Rankin and his wife caught into the water. Mr. Rankin and his was the bridge, but his daughter missed it, and was swept under the gates. Rankin, after seeing that his wife was in a position where she could hold for some time, bravely went to the rescue of Jennie. He found the girl at the gates, her head partly under water, having caught in the woodwork of the gates. He is an expert swimmer and saw that quick action was necessary save his child. By tearing her hair, he succeeded in freeing the girl, and he was swept into the millpond with her. He kept hold of Jennie, who millipond with her. He kept nod of Jenne, and managed to get her out of the tideway and to carry the half-drowned child ashore. She was iaid on the ground while Mr. Rankin rescued his wife, and then they were taken to the boarding-house. The little girl was revived after some hard work.

Jennie had almost recovered yesterday.

THINK HE WAS LOST AT SEA.

FRIENDS OF FREDERICK LOWERY FEAR THAT HE WENT DOWN WITH THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA Brooklyn friends of Frederick Lowery. Bank, at Court and Remsen sts., are somewhat concerned over the reported foundering of a vesse Lowery was taking a trip for the restoration of his health. On February 2 Mr. Lowery sailed on the sailing vessel City of Philadelphia for a trip around Cape Horn to San Francisco. The vessel was commanded by Captain Johnso and carried a crew of twenty-five men. The latter part of last month the British steamer Loch Breden arrived in Liverpool and reported the foundering of a vessel in the South Atlantic on March 21. Captain Cornell, of the Loch Breden, says that when he sighted the vessel a storm was blowing The theory has been advanced that this ve been received from Mr. Lowery since he started on his voyage, and Walter Hager & Co., of Philahis voyage, and Walter Hager & Co., of Philia-delphia, the owners of the sailing vessel, have no information to give regarding the boat. Mr. Low-ery received permission from the officials of the savings bank to be absent until July 1. He in-tended to return overland in order to get to the bank in time to begin work at that time. Mr. Lowery had been suffering for some time from poor eyesight, and the ocean voyage was taken on the advice of his physician for the bene-fit of his eyes. Mr. Lowery and Captain John-son's wife were the only passengers aboard the sailing vessel when she left New-York. The City of Philadelphia was a vessel of 1,400 tonnage, and was built in Bath, Me., in 1875.

BROOKLYN'S CONTROLLER UPHELD.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION WANT THE JURISDICTION QUESTION SETTLED.

The State Civil Service Commission at a meet ing in Albany yesterday decided it to be the sense of the Constitution that the question of its jurisdiction over county officers and their employes, except Surrogates and County Judges, is doubtful, and that such jurisdiction should not be assumed until the question is decided by further legislation or by the courts. These county officers come under the civil service provisions of the new State Conthe civil service provisions of the new State Con-stitution, but there is some doubt as to who should exercise civil service supervision over them. The matter has been discussed by Governor Morton, his legal adviser, Mr. Lincoin, and the commission, and this action of the Civil Service Commission, the result of their consideration of the matter. The Commission upholds the Brooklyn Controller in refusing to pay certain of the employes in the Kings County Court unless they have a cer-tificate from the Civil Service Commission of the regularity of their appointment under civil service regulations.

INSPECTORS HONORABLY DISCHARGED. John W. Noble and Howard Green, the two State Excise Inspectors charged with extortion, were arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday afternoon. The inspectors were arrested on July 8, on complaint of "Sam" Collins, who keeps a sa-8. on complaint of "Sam" Collins, who keeps a saloon on Surf-ave. He alleged that he paid the officials \$40 "hush" money. F. McCafferey appeared for the men, and after reading the complaint and examining Collins, he asked for a dismissal of the case without putting either of the defendants on the stand. Justice Nostrand honorably discharged the inspectors, saying that they ought never to have been arrested on such fi.msy evidence. Green and Noble will now bring an action against Collins and she Coney Island police for defamation of character and false imprisonment. WILLIAM GORDON LOSES.

HOT LANGUAGE USED BY MR. HOYE FIRST MATE BRAM ONCE RAN A RES-AGAINST OPPOSING ATTORNEYS.

THE MOTION MADE BY THE LAWYERS OPPOSING THE TAXPAYER GRANTED, WITH COSTS

TO BE PAID BY THE LATTER.

There was a lively tilt in the Supreme Court yesterday morning between Stephen H. Hoye, counsel for William Gordon, taxpayer, in the latter's suit to restrain the East River Bridge Commission from paying \$200,000 for the Uhimann franchises, and H. C. M. Ingraham, counsel for the Commissioners. The passage at arms occurred in the hearing of a motion made by Mr. Ingraham to set aside a stay pending appeal of the order requiring Mr. Hoye to pay the costs awarded to the defendants in the action and to punish Mr. Hoye for contempt for submitting an affidavit to the court in which he said the costs were secured by a bond of \$2,000, when, in fact, they were not so secured.

Mr. Ingraham had an affidavit made by T Ellett Hodgskin, who has been associated with General Wingate, counsel for the Uhlmann Company, in which Mr. Hodgskin deposed that h had been informed by a deputy sheriff on July 20 that an order had been served on the Sheriff staying the execution for costs. No copy was served on his firm nor the notice of appeal re cited in the order. Mr. Hodgskin went to the County Clerk's office, but could not find the undertaking on appeal from Justice Osborne's order directing Mr. Hoye to pay costs, and the County Clerk gave him a certificate that it had not been filed. Mr. Hoye's affidavit also said that a bond for \$2,000 as security for damages and costs had been filed at the beginning of the action. Mr. Ingraham said that a bond for \$5,000 had been filed, but it was the plaintiff's bond for damages and with no sureties. It was worthless because it did not comply with the order and could not be enforced. Mr. Ingraham asked Justice Osborne whether he did not believe that the bond for \$2,000 was for costs when he signed the stay.

Justice Osborne said that he was under that impression.

"Then it is trifling with the Court," said Mr. Ingraham, "and such proceedings should not b allowed. But it comes from a source condemned by the General Term and the finding of the trial court. I should have thought it would have been sufficient for counsel to stay the execution only, but he wanted to stay everything, and there was no limit to his reach and desire. There are judgments aggregating some \$2,500 allowance and osts against the plaintiff, and he even stayed

Scarcely had Mr. Ingraham seated himself when Mr. Hoye leaped to his feet and shouted: "If the gentlemen have finished, I'll call the attention of the Court to some lying affidavits"— "Stop" exclaimed Justice Osborne.

"Stop" exclaimed Justice Osborne.
"Some lying affidavits put in by these very gentlemanly attorneys," went on Mr. Hoye, without paying the least attention to the Court's ad-

"If you want to be heard on this motion, Mr. Hoye," said the Judge sharply, "you will have to use gentlemanly language, and you must stop characterizing the affidavits of your adversaries. listen to such language. If you

do it again I'll punish you."

Mr. Hoye subsided a bit after that, but he had Mr. Hoye substitute and the attorneys on the other side, nevertheless, and more than once Justice Osborne reminded him to keep to the motion. He finally said that he would send Mr. Hodgskin's affidavit to the District-Attorney, and asked the Court to deny the motion, with costs.

Justice Osborne read the bond of \$5,000, and said it was not in proper form. He granted the motion to vacate, with \$10 costs, against Mr. Hoye.

WHEN THE CATS AWAY.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD TICKET AGENTS GET SOME ENJOYMENT OUT OF LIFE.

The women, young and middle-aged, who are employed as ticket agents on the Brooklyn elevated station to another, which are frequently ordered by the management for the "good of the service." Where two firls of nearly the same age are placed in stations opposite each other they speedly get acquainted and contrive to find many opportunities opinions, if not of confidences.

At any station in the outer part of the city the great bulk of business is done before 10 o'clock in the morning, and after that there will be scarcely more than eight or ten passengers ar-riving for any one train. This, too, is at the downtown stations, where the business is ten or a dozen imes as much as at the one taken by passengers going uptown. About the middle of the day, when the travel is lightest, it is no uncommon thing for an arriving passenger to see both of the ticket agents out on the platforms engaged in conversa-tion that has to be maintained with high-pitched voices. As soon as the steps of an approaching passenger are heard the girl hastens back to her place behind the counter, gives the proper change and opens the turnstile. At the approach of a train, of course, both are back in their places, ooking as demure as if such a thing as playing when nobody was likely to be looking on was unknown to them.

Sometimes they go even further. A passenger who was awaiting the arrival of a train a day or two ago was surprised to see the girl fro station across the way standing on the track en-gaged in close conversation with the one who, after gaged in close conversation with the one who, after taking his nickel a moment or two before, had returned to the platform to renew the interrupted talk. The special object of interest seemed to be a cheap photograph which Miss Uptown was showing to Miss Downtown. The former stood unconcernedly on the ties, although she kept a sharp lookout for the approaching train. When it was a block or so away she skipped across the tracks, placed one shapely foot in the opening made for the track repairers to climb to the platform and gracefully vaulted upon the flooring, photograph in hand. Her movements were watched with interest both by the companion she had just left and by the solitary passenger who witnessed what was a new thing in his experience.

No tickets are sold at most of the stations on this road, and there are no ticket choppers or other attendants to interfere with the freedom of the girls, who apparently believe in having as good a time as possible with their limited resources.

WAS EMPLOYED IN BROOKLYN.

TAURANT THERE.

HE IS SUSPECTED OF KILLING THREE PEOPLE ON THE BARKENTINE HERBERT FULLER-

WORKED FOR DENNETT AT ONE TIME.

First Mate Bram, of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, which reported at Halifax on Tuesday, bearing the dead bodies of Captain and Mrs. Nash and Second Mate Blandberg, was for some time a resident of Brooklyn. When the Herbert Fuller sailed into port at Halifax its entire crew was locked up and a police squad was put in charge of the boat. The deaths of the captain, his wife, and second mate were shrouded in mystery, but suspicion has been directed toward Mate Bram. The report came from Halifax yesterday that there was a growing belief that while Bram was the one chiefly suspected of being the murderer, others besides him must have been implicated in the affair.

Thomas Bram lived in different parts of Brooklyn for eight or nine years previous to the sailing of the Herbert Fuller. At the present time his divorced wife, Hattle L. Bram, is living with her mother, Mrs. Louisa Hatterworth, at No. 285 State-st. The young woman secured a divorce last September on the grounds of infidelity and desertion. Mrs. Hatterworth, when seen yesterday by a reporter, did not hesitate to give full particulars of Bram's career so far as she knew them. Bram, she says, was manager of one of Dennett's restaurants for several years, and it was in one of these places that he met her daughter. He had also worked in Chicago and Boston for Dennett. Later he opened a restaurant in lower Fulton-st., Brooklyn. He apparently made a failure of the business. He often accused by her of desertion. On July 1, 1895 he left her for the last time. He then asked for a loan of money from Mrs. Hatterworth, but did not get it because of his failure to return

similar loans at other times.

Bram had been for a couple of years employed by the Manhattan Lighterage & Transportation Company, whose office is at No. 104 tion Company, whose Wall-st., New-York.

LOOKING AT THE GRANT STATUE.

A BOSTONIAN'S OPINION OF THE WORK-THE HORSE'S CONSPICTOUS TAIL-DRADDY'S IRISH BULL

A stranger in Brooklyn was taken by a friend a few days ago to see the equestrian statue of Gen-eral Grant which was erected in Bedford-ave.. in front of the Union League Club, two or three months ago. As the two passed up Bedford-ave. it was noticed that when the statue came in sight around the curve in the avenue, near Dean-st., the face of the General was completely hidden by the head of the horse on which he is mounted. The stranger, a man from Boston, was impressed by this fact, and at once remarked that the statu was badly placed. In fact, it was difficult to find any point from which it could be viewed satis-

"In the first place," he said, "as you approach the statue you cannot get a good view of it from either direction, and on the sides it is impossible to get far enough away to see it as it should be Such a work should be placed in a park or open place, where it could be viewed from all sides, not close at hand, but at a considerable distance. This is badly situated, particularly because as you come up in front of it it is invisible until you are within a very little distance, hardly more than a single short block, and then, as we have just seen, the face of the man is completely hidden by the head of the horse."

After looking at the work from a number of points, it was decided that the most satisfactory view was to be obtained from the east side of VIEW Was to be obtained from the east side of the cast of the cast side of the cast of the

whole it was a good piece of work, but he expressed the opinion, which some Brooklynites are known to share, that the horse's tail was somewhat too much in evidence.

"The horse," as he remarked, "is standing, and there is nothing in the rider's clothing to indicate that a strong wind is blowing; and yet the tail is represented as in a state of great agitation and excitement. That part of the artist's work seems to me to be overdone, and it tends to distract attention from the statue as a whole."

It was noticeable that the sculptor's name, William Ordway Partridge, occupies a conspicuous place on the base of the work, on the side where the greatest amount of travel passes. Evidently he had no intention of hiding his light under a bushel. In commenting on this circumstance the Brooklynite called his friend's attention to the difference between this inscription and that employed by the sculptor of the bust of Thomas Moore, in Prospect Park.

"That bust," he said, "was erected a number of years ago by the St. Patrick Bociety, which, in a spirit of patriotism, gave the commission for it to an Irish sculptor who rejoiced in the name of Draddy. Draddy appears to have known more about the sculptor's art than about the dead languages. To see what he put on his bust you have to disobey the rules and go on the grass. If you do that and pass around to the rear of the pedestal you will find engraved in the bronze these words. 'Draddy fecet.' Of course it is not necessary for me to inform a man from Boston that there is no such form of the verb facio. There have been many Irish bulls recorded from time to time, but I am under the impression that this is the only one in the world that is inscribed in supposedly imperishable bronze."

COMPLAINT OF A NUISANCE.

CHARLES J. LAWLESS LAYS A GRIEVANCE BE-FORE THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Charles J. Lawless, who lives on the north bank of Coney Island Creek, opposite calsson No. 2 of the City Works Department, has a grievance against the city Health Department. He alleges that sewers empty into this calsson and that the workmen remove the night soil from it and dump t on the surrounding land, mixed with only little sawdust. The stench arising from this, he says, is exceedingly unpleasant, and endangers the health of those who live near by. He says that before Gravesend was annexed to Brooklyn this night soil used to be cremeted and the ashes, which were entirely inoffensive, were spread on the banks of the stream. In the absence of Health Commissioner Emery Dr. Wycoff was seen

the banks of the banks of this matter. He said that no complaint has, to his knowledge, been made to the health authorities, and that he knew nothing of the alleged nuisance. He promised, however, to have Dr. A. M. Hoopie, the inspector for that district, look into the matter.

The caisson referred to is on the banks of Coney Island Creek at the foot of Eighth-st, and is in charge of the Department of City Works. Superintendent Plocken, of that Department, did not seem to know much about the caisson, but said that it was used only by the Water Department. The crematory spoken of by Mr. Lawless has not been in use since last November, but at a conference held about a week ago to plan for keeping Coney Island in better sanitary condition it was decided to put this crematory in operation again to supplement the larger one at Gravesend-ave, and Eighty-sixth-st. Dr. Wycoff did not know whether the crematory had as yet been put in operation or not.

ARMOUR & CO. OUTBID.

The Commissioners of Charities awarded yester day afternoon the contracts for supplies for the county institutions for the six months beginning on August 1. The awards were made to the lowest bidders without exception. W. H. Evans outbid Armour & Company of the Chicago Beef Trust, in figuring on the contract for supplying meat. Evans agreed to furnish 300,000 pounds of beef, 40,000 of mutton, 1,000 of peat, 1,000 of pork, and 400 of beef liver for \$17,431 80. The Armour Company bid \$17,940.

COFFEE WANTS HIS SALARY.

Application was made yesterday to Justice Or borne, of the Supreme Court, on behalf of Philip J. Coffee, clerk in the office of the Corporation Counsel of Long Island City, at a salary of \$500 a year, for a mandamus to compel City Treasurer Knapp Counsel for the petitioner said that the treasurer refused to pay the salary because he did not have enough money, not having collected all the taxes. He said that that was ridiculous, and that there was plenty of money. Argument was heard in opposition to the application, and decision was reserved. A WILL CONTEST ENDED.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN R. ELY WILL BE

AMICABLY DIVIDED. OUTSIDE HEIRS ARE TO GET TEN PER CENT OF

THE WHOLE, THEN MRS. ELY GETS A THIRD AND THE CHILDREN THE BALANCE.

There will be no further contest over the estate of John R. Ely, the wealthy brewer, who left property valued at about \$325,000. The counsel for both es appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday and announced to Justice Osborne that they had come to an agreement of settlement which was for the best interests of every one concerned. Ely left about \$90,000 of his estate to outside rela-

tives, principally nephews and nieces, and most of the balance to his son, Henry D. Ely. The will was contested by the widow and by the People's Trust Company, as committee of the person and estate of George C. Ely, an incompetent son of the testator. This trial lasted fourteen days, and the evidence showed that Mr. Ely drank heavily, that many of showed that Mr. Ely drank heavily, that many of his personal habits were disgusting, and that he acted in an irrational manner. The Surrogate set aside his will, on the ground that he was incompetent when he made it. An appeal was taken, which is now pending, but it will be discontinued under the terms of the agreement of settlement. By this agreement it is provided that the outside heirs are to accept 10 per cent of the entire estate and the rest is to be divided according to the laws of intestacy. The widow will receive one-third of the estate and the rest will go to the children. General Wingate, who appeared for the Trust Company, said that the agreement was made for the sake of peace, and that it would conserve the best interests of all parties.

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

A WOMAN WITH A VICIOUS TEMPER GETS A LONG SENTENCE.

SIX MONTHS FOR DRUNKENNESS AND THE SAME TIME FOR ASSAULT WILL KEEP MRS. MA-TILDA BIRLEY QUIET AND SOBER.

For the last ten years, on account of her dissipated habits, Mrs. Matilda Birley, fifty years old, has passed most of her life in jail. Last Saturday she was released, after serving six months. On Monday she was again arrested for being drunk, and when arraigned before Justice Schnitzspan was given a chance to reform. Yesterday morning she was again before the Justice on the same old charge. was again before the Justice on the same old charge. On Monday evening she paid a visit to the saloon of Meyer Katz, at No. 64 Flushing-ave, and was arrested for disorderly conduct. She was sentenced to six months in jail, and was on her way to the lock-up when she turned on Katz and delivered him a stinging blow on the nose. For this an additional charge of assault was made against her and her sentence doubled.

CHARGE EACH OTHER WITH ASSAULT. Henry Wolf, a liquor-dealer, was in the Lee Ave-

nue Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault made by Mrs. Flora Goldman, of No. 238 Nostrand-ave. Wolf pleaded not guilty, and said that he atone was the injured one. The prisoner's mother is a tenant of the Goldmans, and, he says, complained to him that she was being abusel by them. He called to inquire what was the trouble yesterday, and was met by Mrs. Goldman, who struck him with a broomstick. Mrs. Goldman stated that Wolf assaulted her and also her husband when the latter interfered. The prisoner was paroled for trial.

A WATERMELON GARDEN PARTY.

The Ladies' Society of the New-England Congregational Church is nothing if not original. evening the members held in the spacious grounds adjoining the church and parsonage what they call The grounds were a watermelon garden party. lighted by means of colored lights and lanterns, and decorated with flags and bunting. Professor land and his orchestra furnished the music. make things exciting, there were fireworks and a balloon ascension. The following ladies were in charge: Decoration Committee, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Berdis and Mrs. Eliff: Printing Committee, Mrs. Chamberlain; lee Cream and Fruit Committee, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Covert and Mrs. Dorlon; Root Beer Committee, Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Elias Van Buren. Ladies interested in other departments of the evening's entertainment were Mrs. Vorhees, Mrs. Hempistead, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Beyston, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hackmeister, Mrs. Kerstlen and Mrs. McElleen. make things exciting, there were fireworks and a

"THE SAME OLD GAME."

MR. UHLMANN ANGRY AT THE FAILURE OF A QUORUM

As was to be expected, the Bridge Trustees failed to get a quorum together yesterday at the special meeting called to consider the proposition to run elevated trains across the Bridge and to discuss other affairs. The meeting was called for il o'clock, but at the appointed hour only three members of the Board were on hand, Messrs, Howell, Henriques and Keeney. President Howell's reported "strenuous efforts" to get the members together failed miserably. President Howell merely called the meeting and adjourned it to meet on the second Monday in August, the regular meeting day. President Uhlmann, together with Elisha Dyer, jr., secretary, and George B. Cornell, engineer, representing the Brooklyn elevated, were on hand to discuss the project they have in view, but were compelled to go away with the same old feeling of disappointment which they have experienced so many times before. Mr. Uhimann was plainly

angry.
"The same old game," he remarked. "The Bridge Trustees get quorums when they have some favor-ite's measure to push through, but this is always the result when they are asked to do something they do not like."

In relation to the subject of the appointment of bridge experts to seport upon the problem of running trains across the Bridge, Mr. Uhlmann said:
"I think that the Trustees will grant my request

that a board of experts be appointed to decide the feasibility of running elevated cars across the Bridge. The board will consist of three engineers not connected with any elevated or surface rail-Bridge. The board will consist of three engineers not connected with any elevated or surface rall-road system. We agree to pay all the expenses of such a board and let the trustees appoint the members. Chief Engineer Martin, of the Bridge, says it cannot be done safely and we say it can. So let somebody else decide. This talk about all railroad bridge is all buncombe. I would like to know where they are going to get \$10,000,000 of foreign capital for such a purpose, and at 2 per cent, too. And as for the city building the bridge. Brooklyn hasn't got enough money to clean its streets. It can't even pave its streets. The building of the new East River bridge is all that it can attend to for many years to come."

After adjournment Mr. Howell promised to produce a quorum for the August meeting, but he said it might be hard work to get a sufficient number of members together before September. This was the prevailing idea.

Patrolmen John Donnelly and James Dooley, of the Bridge police force, were tried before President Howell yesterday morning. The former was charged with sitting down on post and being absent without leave, and the latter with being unfit for duty.

Both officers were reprimended and cautioned that a repetition of the offences committed might result in their dismissal from the force.

MILIERT N. SPRING CREEK PIPE LINE

MILLBURN-SPRING CREEK PIPE LINE.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon be tween Mayor Wurster, Commissioner Willis and Chief Engineer Miln in reference to the proposals for additional pipe line between Millburn and Spring Creek. There has been a difference of opinion be-tween Mr. Willis and Mr. Miln regarding the proper tween Mr. Willis and Mr. Miln regarding the proper size for the pipe. Mr. Willis has favored a 65-inch steel pipe, while the Chief Engineer maintains that a 48-inch main will be sufficient. Should Commis-sioner Willis's plan be adopted, the expense of the job will be increased by about \$100,000. The de-cision has been referred to the Mayor, who has studied the question carefully, but who is not yet ready to make a decision.

IN DOUBT AS TO DISMISSED FIREMEN.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Clarence A. Barrot is in a quandary to know what to do with the thirty-one firemen who were appointed by ex-Commissioner Chester B. Lawrence, in the absence of missioner Chester B. Lawrence, in the absence of an eligible list, and who were dismissed by Com-missioner Bryant shortly before his departure for Europe. As soon as the firemen had been dismissed they secured counsel, and an order was secured from the court requiring the Fire Department to from the court requiring the Fire Department to retain their services pending a determination of the case in the courts. The monthly payroll for July is now nearly due, and it is said that the Civil Service Commission will refuse to indorse the orders for the thirty-one men. Mr. Barrow has requested the Civil Service Commission to straighten out the case, if it is possible for the Commission to do so. He says if he dismisses the men he may be held open to a charge of contempt of court. He also says that the men are doing satisfactory work,

LOST AUTHORITY. ARTIST-WHY ARE YOU GOING TO GIVE UP YOUR LINE OF BUSINESS? ANIMAL TRAINER-WELL, MY LIONS ONCE SAW MY WIFE GET THE HEST OF AN ARGUMENT WITH E, AND SINCE THEN THEY'VE HAD NO RESPECT FOR MB!"-(Fliegends Blatter.